

\$1.00

Journal of Numismatic

..... Fine Arts



THE "UNKNOWN KING"

Some additional hoard data

by Joel L. Malter

Late in 1970 I was offered an interesting hoard of Parthian coins that were reputedly found earlier that year in Western Iran. Unfortunately the exact site is not known — but if one can add up the approximations and conjectures that were proffered by the Iranian dealer from whom I purchased the coins, the "precise" location is somewhere northeast of modern Bagdad in a region that "might" have been part of the ancient area of Media, Atrepatene. Since the coins from the hoard are of significance in the support of Mr. David Sellwood's hypothesis on the "Unknown King," I feel it expedient not only to publish the hoard, but to also emphasize the important attributions that Mr. Sellwood has had published in several excellent monographs published by the Royal Numismatic Society in the *Numismatic Chronicle*.

Most collectors of the interesting Parthian series have been perplexed by the attribution disagreements amongst the major numismatic references. These differences resulted, primarily, from the fact that the reverse legends in the Arsacid coinage referred to the current ruler by titles and epithets. Only on an occasional drachm and an inconsistent tetradrachm series was the monarch's actual name inscribed on the coin. Hence scholars like Wroth who did the British Museum catalogue on Parthia in 1903, and Gardner who produced an interesting survey of Parthian coins even earlier in 1877, had to rely on portraiture differences, hoard information, and sound historical deduction to align the known Parthian kings with their "nameless" coinage. (In the foreword to the 1968 Reprint of Gardner's work, I discussed the various other works pertinent to Parthian coins such as Petrowicz's, *Arsaciden Munzen*; de Morgan's, *Monnaies Orientales*, and the Danish Museum's, *SNG on Parthia*. Included in that reprint edition as a slip-in addition, was a concordance written by Mr. Sellwood in which he compared the attributions for drachm issues amongst those listed in Gardner, Wroth's *BMC*, and Petrowicz. Mr. Sellwood also gave his own attributions that were based on very careful research. As mentioned above, these attributions by Mr. Sellwood were published in the *Numismatic Chronicle* as well as the concordance that was included in the Gardner reprint. Significant portions of Mr. Sellwood's findings will be listed below as they relate to the hoard coins.) (1)

The coins from the hoard that I wish to discuss consisted of drachms, most of which are in mint condition or nearly so. Very little actual circulation wear showed on any of the specimens. Since the

coins were issues of either the Unknown King or Darius, and Phraates III, their publication along with the new or unpublished monograms should serve as an important piece of information for those who support the arrangement of Parthian coins as Mr. Sellwood suggests, or who would prefer to use this information to suggest additional hypotheses.

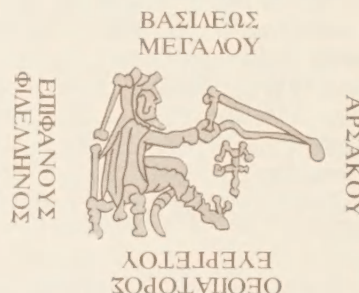
THE COINS

According to the man from whom I made the purchase, there were originally twenty specimens of the facing head type. Nine of the coins were sold to private collectors in Iran. The other eleven are presented here. (There is no way of knowing the types of monograms on the sold coins. My source implied that the coins of the best quality were those to be described below.)

Obverse — Facing bust of the king, bearded with mustache, wearing a diadem with the ends above each shoulder.

Reverse — Arsaces seated right on a chair, holding a bow. Below the bow is a monogram (probably of the mint city.)

Around the figure of Arsaces is the legend



NI Monogram

1. Weight 4.12 gm, die axis ↑ workmanship is barbarized, lettering poor.
2. Weight 4.14 gm, die axis ↑ same die as above, obverse strike slightly off center.

A Monogram

3. Weight 4.07 gm, die axis ↑ fine style, obverse strike slightly off center.
4. Weight 4.08 gm, die axis ↑ a perfect piece.

A monogram, similar to 3 & 4 except for slanted cross bar on the A.

5. Weight 4.18 gm, die axis ↑ slight even wear.

M Monogram

6. Weight 4.12 gm, die axis ↑ style a little more severe than 3-5. The dot workmanship on the letters is very apparent on this piece.

† Monogram

7. Weight 4.10 gm, die axis ↑ beautifully struck

⊞ Monogram

8. Weight 4.14 gm, die axis ↑ a variant of the

NI

Α

Α

Ω



1

2

3

4

5

6

Σ

Ω

ΣΡ

Ρ



7

8

9

10

11

Σ



12

13

14

15

16

17

18



19

20

21

22

23

PLATE A

monogram of number seven. Most likely same mint but different engraver's work. The lettering is thicker on this specimen while both coins are nearly in mint condition.

ΣΡ Monogram

9. Weight 4.12 gm, die axis ↑ slight wear on obverse, suggestion of double strike and worn obverse die.

Π Monogram

10. Weight 4.11 gm, die axis ↑ a perfect piece.
11. Weight 4.12 gm, die axis ↑ a perfect piece.

The monograms ΝΙ, Μ, Π are not listed for this coin by Sellwood. See NC, 1965, p. 120; 135. The fact that the ΝΙ mark is only known for Phraates III does not necessarily negate Sellwood's discussion of the mint marks. The purpose of publishing these variants here is primarily to make the data available to all.

The other drachms from the hoard are issues attributed by Sellwood to Phraates III, 70/69-58/57 B.C.

Obverse, Diademed and bearded bust to left

Reverse, Arsaces seated r. on a chair holding a bow. Below the bow is a monogram. Around the figure of Arsaces is the legend:



ΣΤ Monogram

12. Weight 4.18 gm, die axis ↑ obverse slightly off center but reverse perfect.
13. Weight 4.13 gm, die axis ↑ fine style.
14. Weight 4.13 gm, die axis ↓ slightly off center.
15. Weight 4.13 gm, die axis ↑ better centered.
16. Weight 4.05 gm, die axis ↑ obverse off center slightly, reverse nearly perfect.
17. Weight 4.09 gm, die axis ↑ nice obverse, reverse has weak spot at bottom, well centered.
18. Weight 4.04 gm, die axis ↑ beautiful coin, nicely centered.
19. Weight 3.92 gm, die axis ↑ poorly struck at obverse upper right corner, reverse legend incomplete at upper left.
20. Weight 4.09 gm, die axis ↑ obverse slightly off center, but head complete.
21. Weight 4.17 gm, die axis ↑ beautiful coin.
22. Weight 4.13 gm, die axis ↑ nicely struck, reverse well centered.
23. Weight 4.09 gm, die axis ↑ part of legend lost on right of reverse, but good obverse portrait.
Σ Monogram
24. Weight 4.11 gm, die axis ↑ nicely centered.

25. Weight 4.13 gm, die axis ↑ part of reverse lost, to right.

26. Weight 4.00 gm, die axis ↑ beautifully centered on both obverse and reverse.

27. Weight 4.09 gm, die axis ↑ slightly double-struck, elongated flan.

28. Weight 4.13 gm, die axis ↑ good portrait but part of lower reverse lost, to right.

Θ Monogram

29. Weight 4.14 gm, die axis ↑ nice obverse, with perfectly centered reverse.

30. Weight 4.17 gm, die axis ↑ obverse slightly off center, reverse perfect. Beautifully struck.

31. Weight 4.09 gm, die axis ↑ good portrait with well centered reverse.

32. Weight 4.18 gm, die axis ↑ beautifully centered on both faces, good clear die.

33. Weight 4.14 gm, die axis ↑ slightly elongated from left to right, still well centered.

⊠ Monogram

34. Weight 4.02 gm, die axis ↑ large headed portrait with contrasting small reverse die.

35. Weight 4.07 gm, die axis ↑ nice portrait but weak double-struck reverse.

Α Monogram

36. Weight 4.12 gm, die axis ↑ obverse slightly off center, head complete, small style reverse, centered.

37. Weight 4.09 gm, die axis ↑ slightly elongated left to right, head and reverse complete.

Ϸ Monogram

38. Weight 4.08 gm, die axis ↑ slightly off center, but good portrait and only slight loss of reverse legend in 3 corners.

39. Weight 4.11 gm, die axis ↑ beautiful portrait, with large style reverse.

40. Weight 4.13 gm, die axis ↑ very slight wear on obverse, nice large-style reverse, well centered.

Α Monogram

41. Weight 4.11 gm, die axis ↑ nice style portrait, edge clip.

Α Monogram

42. Weight 4.12 gm, die axis ↑ outstanding portrait, good reverse die.

Β Monogram (According to Le Rider, p. 197, the date 182)

43. Weight 4.11 gm, die axis ↑ a beautiful coin.

44. Weight 4.11 gm, die axis ↑ another F.D.C.

Α Monogram

45. Weight 4.00 gm, die axis ↑ obverse well centered, reverse a trifle weak at lower left.

Α Monogram

46. Weight 4.02 gm, die axis ↑ nice style portrait, small reverse well struck.

Α Monogram

47. Weight 4.10 gm, die axis ↑ faint crack behind head, otherwise beautiful coin, centered.



24



25



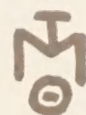
26



27



28



29



30



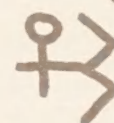
31



32



33



34



35



36



37



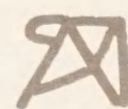
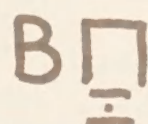
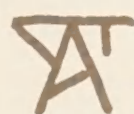
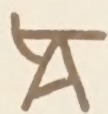
38



39



40



41



42



43



44



45



46



47



EASTERN PORTION OF THE HELLENISTIC WORLD, 327-27 B.C.

(Alexander the Great to Augustus)



LEGEND:

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Babylon | 7. Ecbatana |
| 2. Bactra | 8. Edessa |
| 3. Carrhae | 9. Hecatompylus |
| 4. Ctesiphon | 10. Persepolis |
| 5. Damascus | 11. Susa |
| 6. Doura Europos | |

(Atlas of Western Civilization,
Van Norstrand Co., Inc., 1960)

The monograms ☒ and ☒ are apparently unpublished by either Sellwood or Petrowicz. The latter attributed this series of coins to Mithradates II (2). The portraiture of this issue is quite unlike the bulk of the coinage of Mithradates II, and it seems quite reasonable to place this coinage to Phraates III on the basis of monogram and style similarities to the facing head type of the "Unknown King," Mithradates III (3) or Sellwood's Darius. The even disposition of wear of the hoard coins and the combinations of both types in the same hoard rather amply back Sellwood.

Probably the most important coins published here are numbers 1 and 2 of Darius. The barbarized style and the only known appearance of the N1 monogram on the facing head issue would seem to indicate that these were the first issues struck by this Median claimant to the Parthian throne. The style of the other pieces is not only far superior to the N1 issue, but the fact that they were reputedly found in Media Atrepatene further supports Sellwood (4).

For an excellent overview of this coinage, it is strongly suggested that interested readers study Sell-

wood's 1965 article in *Numismatic Chronicle*. For those readers who haven't seen Sellwood's drachm Concordance mentioned at the outset of this article, the following is reprinted. (Please note that the famous 1968 hoard of drachms of Arsaces I was discovered after this concordance was written. The first issues of the Arsacid line now start with Arsaces I, c 250 B.C.)

FOOTNOTES

1. The *Numismatic Chronicle* articles referred to above as covering David Sellwood's findings on Parthian coins are the 1962 edition, pp. 73-89, in which he discusses the problems over the coinages of a Gotarzes I and Orodes I, both of whom had power in Parthia 80 B.C. and who were not accounted for by Wroth; the 1965 edition, pp. 113-135, in which he discusses the famous "Unknown King" and hypothesizes that the unknown king was a Darius from Media Atrapatene. A third article by Sellwood was published in 1967, pp. 13-28 in which he covers the die-sequences of the later Parthian kings.
2. Petrowicz, *ARSACIDEN-MUNZEN*, pp. 39-41. Sellwood in *NC*, 1965, p. 135 lists the monograms of the coins he studied.
3. Wroth, *BMC, PARTHIA* calls this issue the "Unknown King."
4. Sellwood, *NC*, 1965, p. 126, see note 3.

PARTHIAN DRACHMS

A Concordance of Attributions by David Sellwood

TYPE NO.	GARDNER PLATE NO.	B.M.C. PARTHIA	PETROWICZ	SELLWOOD	APPROX. DATE
1.	Not Included	Not Included	Arsaces I 1; 1	Tiridates I?	250BC+
2.	Not Included	Not Included	Not Included	Tiridates I?	250BC+
3.	Not Included	Not Included	Not Included	Tiridates I?	250BC+
4.	Not Included	Not Included	Not Included	Tiridates I?	250BC+
5.	I; 1 & 2	Tiridates I 1; 1, 2 & 3	Tiridates I 5; 2	Mithradates I	165BC
6.	I; 3, 4 & 5	Phriapatius & Phraates I 3; 11	Tiridates I 6; 7	Mithradates I	150BC
7.	I; 6, 7 & 8	Mithradates I 10; 30	Arsaces II 9; 1	Mithradates I	145BC
8.	II; 3, 4, 5, 6 & 7	Mithradates I 6; 1	Valarsaces 184; 7	Mithradates I	145BC
9.	II; 2 & 2	Mithradates I 13; 51	Valarsaces 184; 5	Mithradates I	138BC
10.	I; 12		Tetradrachms Only		
11.	I; 13, 14, 15, 16	Phraates II 16; 1	Phraates I 19; 6	Phraates II	135BC
12.	II; 16	Himerus 23; 2	Not Included	Phraates II	128BC
13.	I; 9, 10, 11	Artabanus I 21; 4	Phriapatius II; 1	Artabanus II	125BC
14.	Not Included	Not Included	Not Included	Mithradates II	122BC
15.	I; 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22	Mithradates II 25; 4	Mithradates I 22; 9	Mithradates II	120BC
16.	Not Included	Mithradates II 26; 21	Mithradates I 25; 30	Mithradates II	115BC
17.	I; 23; 24	Mithradates II 30; 66	Mithradates I 27; 47	Mithradates II	108BC
18.	I; 25, 26, 27	Mithradates II 34; 102	Mithradates I 29; 61	Mithradates II	100BC
19.	I; 28	Mithradates II 35; 117	Mithradates II 31; 77	Mithradates II	90BC
20.	II; 8, 9, 10, 11, 12	Artabanus II 39; 8	Phraates II 34; 13	Gotarzes I	85BC
21.	III; 1, 2, 3	Sinatrucos 42; 1	Sinatrucos 45; 3	Orodes I	80BC
22.	II; 13, 14, 15	Phraates III? 51; 67	Artabanus I 36; 1	Sinatrucos	75BC
23.	II; 23, 24	Phraates III? 54; 90	Artabanus II 44; 1	Phraates III	70BC
24.	III; 4, 5, 6	Unknown King 56; 1	Mithradates III 54; 18	Darius?	70BC
25.	III; 7, 8, 9, 10	Unknown King 59; 26	Mithradates III 53; 5	Darius?	70BC
26.	Not Included		Tetradrachms Only		
27.	II; 17, 18	Phraates III 45; 2	Mithradates II 39; 2	Phraates III	65BC
28.	II; 19, 20, 21, 22	Phraates III 48; 27	Mithradates II 42; 20	Phraates III	60BC
29.	III; 11, 12	Mithradates III 61; 1	Phraates III 47; 4	Mithradates III	57BC
30.	III; 15, 16, 17 IV; 21	Mithradates III 64; 25	Phraates III 49; 16	Mithradates III	55BC
31.		Orodes I 69; 8	Orodes I 59; 18	Orodes II	55BC
32.	III; 18, 19	Orodes I 68; 2	Orodes I 61; 30	Orodes II	53BC
33.	III; 20, 21, 22, 27, 28	Orodes I 74; 38	Orodes I 62; 36	Orodes II	50BC
34.	III; 23 IV; 20	Orodes I 79; 93	Orodes I 65; 60	Orodes II	47BC
35.	III; 24, 29, 30	Orodes I 82; 123	Orodes I 67; 76	Orodes II	44BC
36.	III; 25, 26 IV; 19	Orodes I 90; 184	Orodes I 70; 103	Orodes II	40BC
37.	IV; 1, 2?	Pacorus I 97; 1	Pacorus I 76; 1	Pacorus I	38BC
38.	IV; 4, 6, 7, 14, 15, 16, 17	Phraates IV 110; 57	Phraates IV 88; 40	Phraates IV	37BC
39.	IV; 8, 9, 10	Phraates IV 122; 191	Phraates IV 94; 102	Phraates IV	30BC
40.	IV; 3, 12, 13	Phraates IV 126; 219	Phraates IV 95; 112	Phraates IV	15BC
41.	Not Included	Phraates IV 131; 255	Not Included	Phraates IV	15BC
42.	IV; 5, 11	Phraates IV 132; 260	Phraates IV 97; 119	Phraates IV	10BC
43.	IV; 1, 8				
44.	IV; 22		Tetradrachms Only		
45.	IV; 23, 24, 25, 26	Phraataces 137; 9	Phraataces 101; 10	Phraataces	2BC
46.	IV; 27, 28	Phraataces & Musa 140; 25	Phraataces & Musa 103; 18	Phraataces & Musa	2AD
47.	V; 1		Tetradrachms Only		
48.	V; 2, 3, 4, 5	Vonones I 144; 6	Vonones I 106; 5	Vonones I	10AD
49.	V; 7, 9, 10, 11	Artabanus III 150; 33	Artabanus III 111; 13	Artabanus III	20AD
50.	V; 6, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24	Gotarzes 165; 34	Gotarzes 120; 16	Artabanus III	25AD
51.	V; 8	Not Included	Gotarzes 119; 15	Artabanus III	27AD
52.	V; 12, 13, 14, 15, 17	Vardanes I 156; 30	Vardanes I 114; 9	Vardanes I	40AD
53.	V; 19	Not Included	Not Included	Gotarzes II	46AD
54.	V; 18, 25, 26	Gotarzes 165; 33	Gotarzes 119; 13	Gotarzes II	50AD
55.	VI; 3	Vardanes II 190; 1	Vardanes II 131; 6	Vonones II	51AD
56.	V; 27		Tetradrachms Only		
57.	V; 16 VI; 1	Vardanes I 157; 34	Not Included	Vardanes II	55AD
58.	V; 29, 29 VI; 4	Vologases I 182; 32	Vologases I 128; 8	Vologases I	60AD
59.	V; 30	Vologases I 182; 37	Vologases I 128; 10	Vologases I	70AD
60.	VII; 1, 6	Vologases II 214; 38	Vologases II 130; 33	Vologases II	78AD
61.	VI; 22, 7, 10, 11	Pacorus II 195; 14	Pacorus II 146; 11	Pacorus II	80AD
62.	VI; 15	Not Included	Not Included	Artabanus IV	81AD
63.	VI; 8, 9	Not Included	Not Included	Pacorus II	83AD
64.	Not Included		Tetradrachms Only		
65.	VI; 12 VII; 5, 7	Vologases II 213; 32	Vologases III 140; 31	Pacours II	90AD
66.	VI; 5, 6	Vologases I 186; 66	Vologases II 134; 8	Vologases III	110AD
	VI; 24, 25, 26, 27, 28 VIII; 3	Mithradates IV 217; 1	Mithradates VI 154; 1		
67.	VI; 14 VII; 2, 4		Tetradrachms Only		
68.	VI; 13	Pacorus II 201; 46	Pacorus II 148; 26	Parthamaspates	117AD
69.	VI; 17, 18, 19, 20, 21	Osroes 205; 3	Osroes 153; 25	Osroes I	120AD
70.	VI; 22	Mithradates IV 219; 25	Mithradates VI 155; 11	Mithradates IV	130AD
71.	Not Included	Not Included	Not Included	Unknown King	140AD
72.	VII; 8, 9, 10, 11, 12	Vologases III 230; 54	Vologases IV 164; 45	Vologases IV	160AD
73.	VII; 19	Artabanus V 247; 1	Artabanus V 175; 1	Osroes II	109AD
74.	VII; 13, 15, 16	Vologases IV 239; 17	Vologases V 170; 17	Vologases V	194AD
75.	VII; 14		Tetradrachms Only		
76.	VII; 17, 18	Vologases V 243; 19	Vologases VI 173; 15	Vologases VI	210AD
77.	VII; 20	Artavasdes 251; 1	Artavasdes 176; 1	Artabanus V	220AD
78.	Not Included	Not Included	Artavasdes 176; 4	Artabanus V?	222AD

UNITED STATES PATTERNS

by Abe Kosoff

(All rights reserved by the author)

Long one of my favorite series, Patterns are now more widely collected than ever before. Coin collecting in general must appeal to the romantic interest in man. This being true, it follows that a series such as Patterns would have more than the average appeal. The problem is lack of exposure. Most collectors are seldom exposed to Patterns. When Patterns were exhibited, infrequently, viewers tended to shy away, seeking more familiar subjects for their attention. This situation is changing. More Pattern Exhibits have been prepared recently, consequently the collector has been exposed to more of them and greater familiarity has resulted.

There are depths to which students of the series may venture but, for the present, I prefer to remain on an elementary level. This should keep most readers from turning the page.

Basically, a Pattern represents a proposal for a change of design in a particular coinage. Some patterns go further, proposing radical innovations in size, shape, metallic composition or edge design. These we call experimental pieces or experimental patterns. Some patterns were adopted, most were not. Too bad, for some of our most attractive coins could have resulted.

I shall omit reference to trial pieces for the term has been seriously mis-applied for many years. I prefer to forget it for the present — and perhaps one day soon to delve into it more deeply.

It seemed a natural for me to fall in love with Patterns. The different and unusual designs, the variety which is contributed to a series, the stories behind some of the pieces, all kindled my curiosity. That fortune smiled upon me during my early years in the profession by leading me to Mr. F. C. C. Boyd is a favor I shall never forget. Fred Boyd put together one of the finest collections of Patterns and I was lucky to be able to buy it, plus all the duplicates which he had acquired from the Wm. H. Woodin Estate.

Woodin, of course, was one of America's foremost collectors. There's a tale about how the Patterns actually came to light, into Mr. Woodin's hands. I shall not swear that it is based on fact. It's supposed to be.

How Mr. Woodin obtained them is the first question, but he possessed the only pair of \$50.00 gold pieces of 1877 struck in gold. A crank informant prompted the Federal Government to take steps to re-acquire these rarities. Woodin was ada-

mant that he paid \$10,000.00 for the pair and didn't intend to give them up. Pressure was being applied. (Lest readers already have tongue in cheek, let me say this was in 1911, Mr. Woodin did not become secretary of the Treasury until 1933).

A famous New York numismatist at the time was Edgar H. Adams. Adams, a friend of Woodin's was familiar with much that went on in numismatics. He was aware that in the confines of the mint were boxes and boxes full of Patterns, etc. A Pattern, being produced as part of the general scheme involved in the minting of our coinage, was generally written off as an expense of the mint. In other words, it was not an asset carried on the books at a dollar value. At least, Adams' arguments were directed toward such a conclusion. Acting as a go-between, Adams arranged for Woodin to return the \$50.00 gold pieces to the mint in exchange for the boxes of Patterns "lying around, gathering dust." That was one of the best numismatic investments Woodin ever made. First, one of each item was selected for Woodin's personal collection, then a second collection was sold to Waldo Newcomer for a reported \$150,000.00, then a third collection went to H. O. Granberg for a reported \$100,000.00.

Adams then prepared a book on the subject "United States Patterns, Experimental and Trial Pieces." It was published by the American Numismatic Society of New York in 1913 and is referred to as A-W for Adams-Woodin. Finally, Adams prepared price list No. 1 offering patterns at fixed prices. So, it's a good story even if the facts are a bit cloudy.

The book was the standard work on the series until replaced by Dr. J. Hewitt Judd's work released in 1959. Adams' book was full of errors, perhaps 400 in number, half of omission, half of commission. Judd corrected those, although, in the meantime a few unlisted items have cropped up and slight corrections have been necessary.

We should attempt to clear up some confusion about several "Coins." The 1792 half disme, for example, of which President Washington said, in an address to Congress on November 16, 1792, "There has been a small beginning in the coinage of half dimes . . ." however, legislation making the mint products legal tender had not yet been passed. So, do you have a coin? The Disme of 1792 and the Pattern Quarter of 1792 in copper, (the famous Eagle on Rock piece) fall into the same category.

The 1836 Gobrecht Dollar is generally accepted by type collectors as a coin. Actually, it is not. It is a Pattern and is not legal tender. The late Wayte Raymond, in preparing his National Coin Albums provided a space for this piece in the Silver Dollar Type Page, hence its popularity. The same is true of the 1856 flying eagle Cent, perhaps as common a Pattern as we can find. It is Rarity 1 in a scale of 1 to 8, indicating that over 1,000 were struck. Yet, because the Raymond pages provided an opening for it, the 1856 Cent fetches a four figure price. Finally, the \$4.00 gold pieces of 1879 and 1880 are frequently referred to as coins, when, in reality, they too, are only Patterns. There are stories about each of these items and, once having been introduced to the subject of Patterns, you will find a fertile field for interesting background information.

So — some of you who own a Stella or a Gobrecht Dollar or an 1856 Cent are already Pattern collectors. Let me nudge you a little. Would you try an experiment with me? For the moment, it won't cost you a dime. Okay? Stay with me for a few moments. Do you collect nickels? No? Dimes? — Well, no matter, suppose it is quarters or half dollars which is your specialty. Do you sometimes look at a run of, let us say, Liberty Seated Half Dollars and note a bit of monotony? From 1840 to 1891 there was but little change. The same is true of the other series as well — We would use the half dollar simply as an example of what the acquisitions or a few patterns can do for increasing interest in a series:

Back in 1792, there was a Half Dollar with Washington's bust on it, but this is a fairly rare item. There were several other early striking but I'm going to jump to 1836 when the reeded edge half dollar was introduced. The new coin is sometimes referred to as a "transitional" piece. In 1838, a new design by Kneass was proposed for the obverse, simply a different head of Liberty, but the reverse had a flying eagle by Gobrecht. A Liberty seated obverse with the Gobrecht flying eagle reverse was also proposed, as was the Liberty seated/regular die of 1837. In 1839, a new bust of Liberty combined with various eagle designs appeared as did the Liberty seated/flying eagle.

So — suppose you open the Judd Book (the new edition has just been released at \$10.00), look at numbers 72, 73, 74, 76, 79, 80, 81, 82. Then see numbers 91, 93, etc. Even if you do not have the book just picture one, or two or three of these different designs followed by your coins of the regular series. Well, your regular coins will be one like another until, in 1858, a new reverse design was prepared by A. C. Paquet, picture it between your

coins of 1858 and 1859 — and then prepare for some fun.

Between your Liberty seated half dollars of 1859 and 1860 we can, if we choose, insert several *different* designs. There's a completely new Paquet design (J 235), then Longacre's designs (J 237-244) with different reverse, i.e.; HALF DOLLAR, 1/2 DOLLAR, 50 CENTS, HALF DOL., as well as combinations of Paquet obverse and different Longacre reverses. So we pick up two or three of these (in and under \$100.00 each—and each more, much, more rare than the regular coinage!). Back to the regular issue, 1860, 1861, wait — here is one with a motto, "IN GOD WE TRUST." Not introduced until 1864? Correct, for our regular coinage, but here it is on a Pattern in 1861. And another with a motto, "GOD OUR TRUST" (J 277-280). These were repeated in 1862, 1863, 1864 and 1865. Finally the first motto was adopted in 1866 for the Half Dollar. There's an exotic piece of 1866 without the motto but this silver piece is unique.

In 1869 we have another field day (see Judd 742-765 or three major varieties) and in 1870 we hit the jackpot! Select from J927 through 995, some eleven different designs involving perhaps 5 possible selections to give you lots of variety, and 1871 offers new Longacre designs. The famous Amazonian design of 1872 is one of the most beautiful and most popular of the Patterns (J 1200). Our next big selection comes in 1877 when 22 different designs were prepared (J1501-1541). These run fairly high but here you can settle for copper pieces instead of silver. In fact, I usually recommend the acquisition of a variety of the metals, copper, aluminum, etc., also some with plain edge, some reeded. In short, you are emphasizing variety, why not get as much variety as possible? I think I have made my point — if not, going further cannot help.

The selection of this group for study may be good — it may be unfortunate. It might scare you away — but remember this. You don't have to acquire *all* of the patterns, not even most of them. An experienced advisor can lead you to a plan within your desires and budget. Also keep in mind that not all series offer such a wealth of patterns. Besides I selected half dollars because, in the past, I have successfully "sold" this idea to more half dollar collectors than to any other group. Dimes were next, then quarters. It seems that Dollar and Cent collectors have gone in heavily for patterns since even before my time.

Perhaps, another day we can get a little more involved in this series. Frankly, I should warn you, Patterns grow on you. Once you get started, it may be hard to stop. But if you are looking for enjoyment from your hobby, you will find it in this series. It's still my favorite, after 40 years.

MILITARY STANDARDS OF THE ROMAN LEGIONS

(Part I)

by Betsy Davison

Standards of some variety, erected for one purpose or another, are part of the earliest pictorial records of man's history. Very little is known about the exact significance of these symbols, though archaeologists have formed theories of their own, a few of which are offered with the illustrations.

Between these archaic insignia and the better known Roman versions are a multitude of banners and figures-in-the-round which were used to identify various groups of peoples, from the Biblical tribes of Israel and Mesopotamian monarchs down through primitive groups who were represented by their particular totems. The following early examples are an interesting brief introduction to the more detailed treatment of Roman military standards.

MILITARY STANDARDS OF THE ROMAN LEGIONS

Most of the pomp and ceremony popularly associated with Rome did not come into full flower until after the Empire was founded. The early wars of survival and the later drives to acquire territory demanded a sober austerity from the developing Republic which was reflected in every facet of daily life. This included — if, indeed, it did not begin with — the army which fought these battles. This was the citizen militia, raised from the ancient tribes, who armed themselves at their own expense and were led into the field by magistrates whom they had elected to the position by popular vote.

Their equipment was adequate, from a practical viewpoint, but hardly ornate. The standards they rallied to were simple and functional, like their gear: in sharp contrast to the Empire's purple banners embroidered with gold, the early Roman legion marched behind a bundle of straw tied to a long pole. The bundles themselves were called *manipulus foeni*, which gave the units which marched behind them the name *manipulus*. There is little evidence now of these early standards except in the contemporary writings and a few artistic interpretations which appeared much later. On coinage, a first brass of Augustus carries two of the archaic *manipuli* type standards, which is a "new" ensign — a *velum*, or small banner, mounted on a cross-piece at the top of the pole. This substitution of the *velum* for the straw is the first real refinement in the evolution of the legionary standards.

Another insignia to appear shortly afterwards was the result of a play on words between the original *manipulus* and "manus," which is the Latin word for "hand." This pun yielded the symbol of an up-raised right hand, palm outward, mounted at the top of a spear-shaft above the *velum*. Soon the banner began to be replaced by discs of gold or silver called *orbiculi*, on some of which were portraits of the gods or of various personifications, while others (more likely to be made of bronze or brass) were plain button-like decorations.

Some standards were topped by, or included, animal figures such as the eagle (sign of the first *manipulus*), the wolf, the Minotaur, the horse or the boar. The exact origin of these animals is lost, but they are thought to represent totems of the very early brotherhoods, which — in the regnal period — provided the troops for the legion. In time, some of them became the badge-emblems of the late Republican and Imperial legions.

The best known of these is the eagle, legendary bird of Jupiter that guarded the terrible thunderbolt for his master. When the eagle became the symbol for the entire legion, tradition was not forgotten — the thunderbolt, or *fulmen*, went with him clutched in his claws. He made his first appearance in solid bronze, later in silver on a gold *fulmen*, and finally completely in gold. Though considered symbolic of Roman might, the eagle had been inherited from the Etruscans, whose kings carried a royal sceptre tipped with a small eagle as one of the several badges of their power. A similar baton was carried by a victorious Roman general riding in his triumphal procession, and the longer staff-like *hasta-pura* is frequently eagle-tipped when held by an emperor, as many fine bronze statues still show.

Historians tend to be somewhat condescending toward the veneration which the Romans showed their standards, dismissing the subject as another form of pagan idol-worship. However, the concept of gods as guardians of authority is very old. The power of earthly leaders and magistrates has quite often been connected with whatever primary religious sources a given civilization believed in. For instance, when the Babylonian city of Kish was without a king because its last ruler had died childless (c. 4000 B.C.), the crown and sceptre were stored in the temple treasuries of the supreme god

Anu. Later in the same culture, the law-giving king Hammurabi believed that he had received his insignia of royalty from the Babylonian god Sin. The Old Testament of the Bible is full of references to what came to be known as the "Divine Rights of Kings," duly accorded those who obeyed Jehovah, Giver of supernatural powers to symbols of authority. The Romans could hardly have escaped such beliefs in their own culture, and it is very clear that military standards were included among these sacred articles. In peacetime they were stored in the basement of the Temple of Saturn, in the Atrium, or State Treasury. After a formal declaration of war, a city treasury official (Quaestor Urbanus) brought the standards to the legions as they stood in ranks waiting to march into combat. In camp, the standards were kept in a small chapel near the Praetorium, or Headquarters; in an overnight bivouac this became a separate tent designated for the purpose, but in larger permanent quarters there was an actual temple.

Standard for Kynopolis, copied from the head-dress of the local deity. Cairo Museum. From the Amarna Period: 1375-1355 B.C. (UNESCO Egyptian Sculpture, Plate 7).



Severus Alexander, wreathed and mounted in a quadriga, is holding an eagle-tipped, Etruscan type, sceptre. The ceremony depicted on the coin, which was minted in 230 A.D. — Roman Imperial Coinage, 518.

Because of their association with religion, the standards provided sanctuary to those in peril of their lives. Tacitus, in reporting the famous rebellion of the legions in Germany, under Germanicus, mentioned the near-murder of an ex-consul, Lucius Munatius Plancus, who was the leader of a Senate delegation visiting the encampment. Caught in the rioting, he was attacked and fled to the First Legion, where he tried to put himself under the protection of the massed standards by clinging to their staffs. Tacitus concludes the incident:

"... if the Standard-bearer Calpurnius had not averted the final act, there would have been an event rare even between enemies: an envoy of the Roman people, in a Roman camp, would have shed his blood on the altars of the gods."

Because of this religious attitude toward the insignia, a whole cult of superstitious fears and beliefs was built up around even the simplest accident that might touch them. One favorite bad omen was the refusal of a planted standard to come loose from the ground when its bearer tried to pull it up (or "lift it," as military terminology put it) during the morning break-up of camp. Livy tells a very human story of an ill-starred consul by the name of Flaminius, commander of an army about to take the field against Hannibal, who left Rome hurriedly in a veritable cloud of neglected sacrificial ritual and evil portents, which infuriated the Senate and frightened his troops. Circumstances in the field were no better, capped with the indignity of standards which "refused to budge." Flaminius lost his temper at this point, sending a message back to the trembling standard-bearer and his comrades "to dig it out if they are too weak with fright to pull it up!" In Suetonius' life of Claudius there is a similar story of a civil war that lasted only five days because the disloyal legions were terrified not only by stubbornly immovable standards but also by legionary eagles which refused to stay "adorned," touching on another religious ritual. When the camps broke up just prior to the morning's march, the soldiers decorated the eagles with garlands and anointed them with perfumes, but in this particular instance the gestures of homage were rebuffed as the garlands kept falling to the ground, which was interpreted by the guilty troops as a sign of divine displeasure.

Because the legionary eagle was called an *aquila*, the man who carried it was an *aquilifer*; other standards, representing units within the legion, were known as *signa*, and were borne by *signiferi*. These standard-bearers, though from the ranks, were in a special class by themselves. Carefully chosen for reliability and leadership, they had to maintain the highest degree of courage and discipline in battle. Their combat duties required them not only to lead charges but to stand resolute under attack in order to act as a rallying point for disorganized troops. The honor of the trust placed in them was some compensation, but of more immediate comfort was the knowledge that their comrades would do all they could to offer protection, since the loss of a standard to the enemy carried with it the worst kind of disgrace. There were special troops assigned to do just this, though they were not always able to hold their position for the duration of an engagement. Called *antesignani*, they fought in front of the standards in actual battle. (Usage of the word changed in later times, coming to mean a picked body of commando-type fighters used as advance troops whose mission was to gain control of key areas.)

(To Be Continued)

COINS AND ARTIFACTS

A PRICE LIST OF ARTICLES FOR SALE

TERMS

All of the coins and artifacts for sale in this catalogue are guaranteed to be genuine and as described. The grading of all items is very conservative. Coins are sent on a five day approval basis. Orders with accompanying payments (and alternate selections) are preferred, and postal charges will not be affixed to all such orders over \$10.00. (Orders for less than

this amount, please add \$.50 for postage and handling.) California residents, please add the appropriate sales tax.

Coins preceded by an asterisk (*) are illustrated on the plates. Please note that the illustrations of the artifacts are not according to scale. See text description for sizes in centimeters.

REFERENCE BOOK ABBREVIATIONS

Anz.	= Anzani, Numismatica Axumita	Pet.	= Petrowicz, Arsaciden-Munzen
B.M.C.	= British Museum Catalogues	R.	= Ratto, Monnaies Byzantine
Bab.	= Babelon, Traite de Monnaies Grecques et Romaines; Rois des Syria	Reif.	= Reifenberg, Ancient Jewish Coins
Bed.	= Bedoukian, Coinage of Cicilian Armenia	R.I.C.	= Roman Imperial Coinage
Bel.	= Bellinger, The Syrian Tetradrachms of Caracalla and Macrinus	S.	= Sear, Roman Coins and Their Values
C.	= Cohen, Monnaies Frappees sous L'Empire Romain	Svor.	= Svoronos, Les Monnaies D'Athenes; Numismatique de la Crete Ancienne; Die Munzen der Ptolemaer
Fr.	= Friedberg, Gold Coins of the World	SNG	= Sylloge Numorum Graecorum
G.	= Gardner, The Coinage of Parthia	Syd.	= Sydenham, The Roman Republican Coinage; Coinage of Caesarea in Cappadocia
M.	= Muller, Numismatiques D' Alexandre Le Grand	T.	= de la Tour, Atlas de Monnaies Gauloises
N.	= North, English Hammered Coins	V.	= Vaccaro, Le Monete di Aksum
		Wr.	= Wruck, Die Syrische Provinzialprägung von Augustus bis Traian

ABBREVIATIONS

AE	= base metal; AE25 or 25 mm = base metal coin of 25 millimeters in diameter; AE1-4 = size of diameter of flan	F	= fine; VG = very good; G = good; fair (poorest condition listed)
AR	= silver; AV = gold; EL = electrum; Bil = billon	VF/F	= obverse of coin is very fine, reverse fine
4dr	= tetradrachm; den = denarius; sest = sestertius; dup = dupondius	std.	= seated; stg. = standing; hd. = head; r. = right; l. = left.
obv	= obverse; Rx = reverse; / = reverse	RR	= very rare
FDC	= fleur de coin or coin in mint state	C.	= circa
EF	= extremely fine or superb	c/m	= counter mark
VF	= very fine; VF+ = nice very fine, not quite extremely fine	w/	= with
		gm	= gram
		wt.	= weight

GOLD COINS

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>*243. BRITAIN, "Remic" stater, 40-20 B.C. (5.77 gm)
Blank/Horse to r. Mack 59. Fine \$135.00</p> <p>*244. —, "Whaddon Chase" stater, (5.76 gm) Cruciform ornament/Horse right. Mack 1333 sq. VF \$185.00</p> <p>*245. SICILY, Syracuse, 413-357 B.C. 40 litrae, (16 gm)
Head of Herakles l./Quad. incuse square with Arethuson head in center. Locket SNG 982. F/EF \$200.00</p> <p>*246. MACEDON, Philip II, 359-336 B.C. stater (8.58 gm) Head of Apollo right/Biga r. Heracleum Mint. EF \$450.00</p> | <p>*247. LESBOS, 440-350 B.C. electrum hecte (2.57 gm)
Hd. of Demeter r./Tripod. Babelon 2224. Obverse slightly off center. F+ \$125.00</p> <p>*248. PHOCAEA, 440-350 B.C. el hecte (2.54 gm)
Hd. of Sappho or Demeter to l., hair tied in saccos/Incuse. Bab. 2117-2119. F+ \$150.00</p> <p>*249. PERSIA, Darius I, c. 500 B.C. daric (8.36 gm)
Great King with spear & bow r./Incuse. BMC I. Nice VF \$550.00</p> <p>*250. BABYLONIA, 331-330 B.C. double daric (16.66 gm) Persian king to right, to l./Incuse. BMC XX.4. Very rare, thus \$1700.00</p> |
|---|---|



243



244



245



246



247



248



249



250



251



252



253



254



255



256



257



258



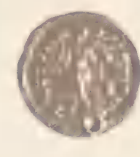
259



260



261



262



263



- *251. CARTHAGE, 320-310 B.C. el stater (7.33 gm) Hd. of Tanit l./Horse r. Jenkins Group IVa, 181 sq. VF \$300.00
- *252. —, similar stater (7.63 gm) 310-270 B.C. Jenkins Group VI, 328. Nearly VF \$250.00
- *253. L. CESTIUS C. NORBANUS, c. 44 B.C. aureus (8.0 gm) Bust of Africa r., with elephant's scalp as headdress. Rx. Curule chair, helmet. Sydenham 1153, rarity 6. VF \$650.00
- *254. TIBERIUS, aureus (7.68 gm) Hd. r., part of legend off flan/Livia seated. Cohen 15. EF \$400.00
- *255. NERO, aureus (7.57 gm) Youthful head of Nero r./Virtus standing. RIC 33. F+ \$250.00
- *256. GORDIAN III, aureus (4.57 gm) Laur. bust r./SECVRIT PERP, Security stg. Variety of RIC 164. EF with rx. field scratch. \$550.00
- *257. THEODOSIUS II, semis, holed. Bust r./Victory std. r. Goodacre 15. Very fine except for hole at 6 o'clock. Scarce \$22.50
- *258. —, holed tremis, similar. Rx. Victory adv. r. G. 16. VF except for hole at 11 o'clock. \$15.00
- *259. JUSTINIAN II, first reign, solidus, (mounted and looped) Facing bust of Christ/Justinian stg. Ratto 1684. VF, rare \$325.00
- *260. CONSTANTINE VII and ROMANUS II, 945-959 A.D. solidus (4.4 gm) Facing busts of Constantine and Romanus/Bust of facing Christ. R. 1905. A superb coin, perfectly centered and struck. \$225.00
- *261. FLANDERS, Louis De Male, 1345-1384, 1/4 chaise d'or (1.02 gm) King std. on throne, facing/Cross. Friedberg 98. irregular flan, otherwise EF and quite scarce. \$125.00
- *262. PERSIA, Fath Ali, 1797-1835, 5 tomans (7.12 gm) Arabic legend either side. Di Borgomale, pl. 42, 37. Fr. 32. Rare and superb. \$275.00
- *263. —, Nasredin, 1848-1896, 5 tomans (14.15 gm) Lion and sun/Arabic legend. This piece struck 1300 A.H. Di Borgomale, pl. 43, 44. Fr. 53. VF+ \$175.00

GREEK SILVER COINS

- *264. ITALY, CALABRIA, TARENTUM 330-330 B.C. didrachm (7.88 gm) Helmeted horseman to r., ΔAI below./Taras astride dolphin to l., holds shield on which is a hippocamp. TAPASΣ below, ΦI to l., shell symbol. Vlasto 594. Nice VF \$85.00
- *265. —, 281-272 B.C. didr. (6.61 gm) Boy rider crowning himself r., Ionic capital below horse./Taras astride dolphin holding distaff, TAPASΣ below. Vlasto 803. Slight encrustation. F+ \$40.00
- *266. —, another didrachm (6.53 gm) Helmeted warrior on horse to l., holds 2 spears and shield with a star./TAPASΣ, similar to above. Vlasto 800. VF \$65.00
- *267. —, 272-235 B.C. didr. (6.40 gm) Naked rider crowning horse stepping r., small Nike above rider, below horse APIΣTO KPATHΣ./Taras astride dolphin to l., ithyphallic term symbol. TAPASΣ below. Vlasto 908. VF \$50.00
- *268. SICILY, Agrigentum, 472-413 B.C. tetradrachm (17.33 gm) Eagle/stg. l./Crab. Lloyd SNG 802. Nice VF except for slight weakness on head of eagle. \$350.00
- *269. —, didrachm (9.03 gm) similar. Lockett SNG 704. VF+ \$200.00
- *270. —, GELA before 466 B.C. 4 dr. (17.23 gm) Two horse chariot to r., Nike above driver./Man-headed bull protome r. Rizzo XVII, 2. VF \$400.00
- *271. —, SYRACUSE, 450-439 B.C. 4 dr. (16.87 gm) Quadriga r., Nike above driver./Female hd. r., hair bound 4-fold, dolphins around. Boehringer 678. Part of obverse off flan—typical of issue. A noble style to design of portrait. VF \$375.00
- *272. —, a similar 4 dr. (16.78 gm) but an irregular flan, poorly struck. VG, interesting. \$95.00
- *273. MACEDON, Alexander the Great 336-323 B.C. 4 dr. (16.65 gm) a posthumous issue of wide flan size. Not in Muller. Coin found near ancient site of Siles-tria by the Danube. VF+ \$130.00
- *274. —, Antigonos Gonatus, 277-239 B.C. 4 dr. (17.01 gm) Hd. of Pan to l., in Macedonian shield/Pallas to l. Same issue as Seaby 567. VF and scarce \$150.00
- *275. —, under Roman occupation 158-146 B.C. 4 dr. (16.84 gm) Bust of Artemis r., in Macedonian shield./MAKEΔONΩN ΠΡΩTHΣ, club in wreath. BMC 4 sq. Nice VF \$85.00
- *276. THRACE, Lysimachus 323-281 B.C. 4 dr. (17.03 gm) Hd. of deified Alexander r./BAΣIAEΩΣ AYΣIMAXOY, Athena std. l. Cp. Muller 363, uncertain Macedonian mint. Nearly EF, high relief. \$350.00
- *277. BOEOTIA, THEBES, 338-315 B.C. didr. (12.08 gm) Shield/BO IΩ separated by cantharus, club above. BMC 36-42. VF \$95.00
- *278. BITHYNIA, Nicomedes IV, 92-74 B.C. 4 dr. (16.10 gm) Laureate hd. of Nicomedes r. BAΣIAEΩΣ EΠIΦANOC NIKOMHΔOY, Zeus stg. l. Date of coin is apparently ΓΣ=91 B.C. Seaby 1497. Dark tone. F+ \$125.00
- *279. CARIA, Island of Rhodes, 400-333 B.C. didr. (6.84 gm) Facing head of Helios 3/4 to r./POΔION, rose, grape symbol and E to l. BMC XXXVI, 8. EF, a lovely coin \$300.00
- *280. GALATIA, Amyntas, king of Galatia 36-25 B.C. 4 dr. (15.78 gm) Hd. of Athena r./BAΣIAEΩΣ AMYNTAΣ, Nike to l. BMC 5. VF and scarce. \$125.00
- *281. PHOENICIA, TYRE, shekel (14.31 gm) of A.D. 52-53. Type of 30 pieces of silver: Melkart/Eagle. BMC 243. Small flan but EF. \$125.00
- *282. EGYPT, ARSINOE II, 284-247 B.C. dekadrachm (35.61 gm) Veiled bust of Arsinoe r., Ψ behind./APΣINOHΣ ΦIAΔEΛΦOY, double cornucopiae. Svoronos XVI, 11. A lovely piece in high relief. nearly EF \$650.00
- *283. CARTHAGE, 220-210 B.C. drachm (3.75 gm) Tanit hd. l./Horse r., sun disc above. Jenkins pl. 28, 3. VF \$90.00

PARTHIAN COINS

(Arranged according to Sellwood)

- *P1. ARSACES I, c. 250 B.C. drachm (3.87 gm) Helmeted hd. l./Arsaces std. r., A symbol. See Gardner reprint, Supplementary Plate A, 1-5. VF/EF \$150.00; Choice EF \$200.00
- *P2. —, similar drachm (3.94 gm) eagle symbol. See above reference pl. B, 11 sq. VF/EF \$150.00



264



265



266



267



268



269



270



271



272



273



274



275



276



277



278



279



280



281



282



283



*P3. MITHRADATES I, c. 150 B.C. drachm (4.11 gm) Bust to l./Arsaces. 3 line inscription. Sellwood Concordance (see pp. 27 of this JNFA) #6. EF, an excellent specimen. \$100.00	*P31., ill. pl. A-17 —, (4.09 gm) EF \$60.00
*P4. —, a similar specimen but 2 line legend. Sellwood 5. VF \$85.00	*P32., ill. pl. A-18 —, (4.04 gm) EF \$60.00
*P5. —, an <i>obol</i> (.54 gm) of same type. See Petrowicz I, 4. Very rare, obols are the most difficult Parthian denomination to obtain. VF+ \$135.00	*P33., ill. pl. A-19 —, (3.92 gm) VF \$50.00
*P6. —, drachm (3.58 gm) of diademed and long bearded, mature portrait issue. Sellwood 7. VF, rare \$90.00	*P34., ill. pl. A-20 —, (4.17 gm) Superb \$65.00
P7. PHRAATES II, 138-128 B.C. 4 dr. (15.6 gm) Diad. bust l./Arsaces std. Petr. 1. F+ and rare. \$100.00	*P35., ill. pl. A-21 —, (4.13 gm) EF \$60.00
*P8. —, drachm (3.25 gm) Bust to l., TAM behind/Arsaces. S. 11. EF and scarce \$75.00	*P36., ill. pl. A-22 —, (4.09 gm) Part of legend lost on right of reverse, but good obverse portrait. VF \$50.00
*P9. —, a similar but light weight specimen (2.38 gm) The lightest piece published. Most unusual. VF \$65.00	*P37., ill. pl. A-23 —, (4.11 gm) FDC \$90.00
*P10. MITHRADATES II, 123-88 B.C. drachm (4.0 gm) Bust l./Arsaces. Sellwood NC 1962, 1/M. EF \$35.00	*P38., ill. pl. B-24 —, (4.13 gm) VF \$50.00
*P11. GOTARZES I, 91-80 B.C. drachm (4.11 gm) Bust l./Arsaces. Sellwood NC 1962, 4/6. VF \$30.00 EF \$45.00	*P39., ill. pl. B-25 —, (4.00 gm) EF \$60.00
*P12. ORODES I, c. 75 B.C. drachm (3.82 gm) Helmeted bust l./Arsaces std., no monogram. Previously attributed to Sinatruces. S. NC 1965, 3/10. EF \$40.00	*P40., ill. pl. B-25 —, (4.09 gm) Mint condition \$90.00
*P13. SINATRUCES, 77-70 B.C. drachm (3.78 gm) Sellwood NC 1962, 7/S. FDC \$55.00	*P41., ill. pl. B-27 —, (4.13 gm) Part of upper reverse lost, still nice. EF \$65.00
P14. —, a similar piece in VF+ \$35.00	*P42., ill. pl. B-28 —, (4.14 gm) EF \$65.00
<i>For illustrations of the coins of DARIUS? and PHRAATES III see Plates A and B where each coin is pictured, and see plate IX where an example of each is enlarged.</i>	
*P15., ill. pl. A-1 DARIUS? 70 B.C. (4.12 gm) Coarse style. EF \$300.00	*P43., ill. pl. B-29 —, (4.17 gm) FDC \$85.00
*P16., ill. pl. A-2 —, (4.14 gm). Same die. EF \$300.00	*P44., ill. pl. B-30 —, (4.09 gm) Superb \$75.00
*P17., ill. pl. A-2 —, (4.07 gm). Slightly off center. EF \$375.00	*P45., ill. pl. B-31 —, (4.18 gm) EF+ \$75.00
*P18., ill. pl. A-4 —, (4.08 gm). Perfect. FDC \$400.00	*P46., ill. pl. B-32 —, (4.14 gm) Nice. EF \$75.00
*P19., ill. pl. A-5 —, (4.18 gm) EF \$350.00	*P47., ill. pl. B-33 —, (4.02 gm) EF \$70.00
*P20., ill. pl. A-6 —, (4.12 gm) EF, fine detail \$375.00	*P48., ill. pl. B-34 —, (4.07 gm) EF/VF \$65.00
*P21., ill. pl. A-7 —, (4.10 gm) A most desirable piece in high relief. \$450.00	*P49., ill. pl. B-35 —, (4.12 gm) EF \$60.00
*P22., ill. pl. A-8 —, (4.14 gm) EF \$350.00	*P50., ill. pl. B-36 —, (4.09 gm) EF \$60.00
*P23., ill. pl. A-9 —, (4.12 gm) Nearly EF \$325.00	*P51., ill. pl. B-37 —, (4.08 gm) EF \$70.00
*P24., ill. pl. A-10 —, (4.11 gm) (enlarged photo on pl. IX) FDC \$400.00	*P52., ill. pl. B-38 —, (4.11 gm) FDC \$70.00
*P25., ill. pl. A-11 —, (4.12 gm) FDC \$400.00	*P53., ill. pl. B-39 —, (4.13 gm) EF \$60.00
*P26., ill. pl. A-12 —, PHRAATES III, 70-57 B.C. (4.18 gm) (enlarged photo on pl. IX) EF \$60.00	*P54., ill. pl. B-40 —, (4.11 gm) Edge clip. VF \$50.00
*P27., ill. pl. A-13 —, (4.13 gm) FDC \$75.00	*P55., ill. pl. B-41 —, (4.12 gm) EF \$75.00
*P28., ill. pl. A-14 —, (4.13 gm) Slightly off center. Still EF \$60.00	*P56., ill. pl. B-42 —, (4.11 gm) FDC \$100.00
*P29., ill. pl. A-15 —, (4.13 gm) EF \$60.00	*P57., ill. pl. B-43 —, (4.11 gm) FDC \$100.00
*P30., ill. pl. A-16 —, (4.05 gm) VF \$55.00	*P58., ill. pl. B-44 —, (4.00 gm) EF \$90.00
	*P59., ill. pl. B-45 —, (4.02 gm) EF \$90.00
	*P60., ill. pl. B-46 —, (4.10 gm) EF \$95.00
	*P60a., ill. pl. B-47 —, (4.10 gm) EF \$95.00
	*P61. MITHRADATES III, 57-55 B.C. (4.10 gm) Diad bust l./Arsaces. Sellwood 27. FDC \$70.00
	*P62. —, similar, (4.12 gm) but fuller head. FDC \$60.00
	P63. ORODES II, c. 40 B.C. (4.08 gm) Diad. bust l., 2 stars and crescent/Arsaces. Sellwood 36. FDC \$70.00
	P64. —, barbarized drachm (2.74 gm) Type of Orodes II. Unpublished and VF, double struck. \$125.00
	*P65. PHRAATES IV, 37-2 B.C. (3.93 gm) Diad. bust l., eagle behind/Arsaces seated. Sellwood 38. EF \$30.00
	P66. —, similar but struck in bronze. Unpublished. F+ \$25.00
	P67. —, base drachm (3.24 gm) barbarized. Star, crescent and Nike on obverse. Cp. Pet. 119. VG \$15.00 F \$30.00
	P68. —, another barbarized drachm (2.91 gm) Star, crescent and eagle on obverse. Petrowicz 114. F+ \$40.00
	P69. PHRAATES V, 2 B.C.-4 A.D. 4 dr. (10.19 gm) Diad. bust l., crowned by Nike l./Arsaces, std., wearing sword & holding bow right. Date AIT=311. Petrowicz 8. EF and rare \$300.00



P1



P2



P3



P4



P6



P8



P9



enlarged
P24



P5



enlarged
P26



P10



P13



P11



P12



P49



P50



P51



P52



P54



P56



P58



P59



P60



P61



P62



P65



- P70. VONONES I, 8-12 A.D. drachm (3.7 gm) Bust l./Nike. S. 48. VF \$25.00
- P71. ARTABAN III, 12-38 A.D. (3.72 gm) Diad. hd. l./Arsaces std. Sellwood NC, 1967 #49. F+ \$25.00 VF \$35.00
- P72. VARDANES I, 39-47 A.D. (3.68 gm) Short bearded hd. l./Arsaces. Sellwood 52. EF \$30.00
- P73. VONONES II, c. 52 A.D. (3.82 gm) Facing bust, star either side/Arsaces. Sellwood 55. VF \$27.50; EF \$40.00 FDC \$55.00
- P74. VARDANES II, 55-58 A.D. (3.72 gm) Diad. bust left/Arsaces. Sellwood 57. EF, scarce \$35.00
- P75. ARTABAN IV, 81-82 A.D. (3.78 gm) Similar. Sellwood 62. Formerly attributed to Gotarzes. FDC \$30.00
- P76. PACORUS II, 78-105 A.D. (3.65 gm) Youthful bust l./Arsaces. S. 61. Irregular flan. VF+ \$50.00
- P77. —, similar but EF \$70.00 FDC \$90.00
- P78. —, drachm (3.59 gm) Spiked helmeted bust l./Arsaces. S. 65. Attributed to Volagases II by BMC. VF \$40.00
- P79. VOLAGASES III, 105-148 A.D. drachm (3.68 gm) Diad. hd. l./Arsaces. Sellwood 66. EF \$25.00
- P80. VOLAGASES IV, 148-192 A.D. drachm (3.68 gm) Helmeted bust l./Arsaces. Sellwood 72. F+ \$10.00
- P81. SASANIAN DIRHEM of XUSRO II, 591-628 A.D. (4.18 gm) Bust r./Fire altar with 2 attendants. Gobl 215v. EF \$10.00 Mint condition \$15.00
- P82. INDO GREEK Azes 1st c. B.C. drachm (2.14 gm) King on horseback/Pallas Athena. BMC 68v. EF \$20.00
- P83. —, similar but Rx Zeus. BMC XVII, II. EF \$20.00
- P84. —, Azilises, drachm (2.19 gm) Similar. Rx City goddess. BMC 11v. fouree. EF \$15.00
- P85. —, similar (2.42 gm) good silver. VF+ \$15.00

TREASURE HUNTERS SEEK OFFER



I suppose almost every coin collector has had, at one time in his life, the "Walter Mitty" dream of finding some treasure. Most of us, I am sure, were ignited by Stevenson's *TREASURE ISLAND* as well as countless other stimulating tales of pirates and treasure. My mind's "ear" can still hear the shrill cry of the parrot's "pieces of eight, pieces of eight . . ."

Some people are fortunate in their pursuit of the call for treasure. One enterprising group of people came into my offices the other day and told of their vacation hobby — underwater archaeology off the coast of Florida. For a decade now, their persever-

ance has been slowly paying off with an occasional find of an artifact or two from a sunken Spanish galleon. Recently, they found a small group of Mexico City Mint gold pieces from the seventeenth century!!! Four representative gold coins of different denominations are listed below.

Collectors interested in buying any or all of these coins are requested to write to the editor.

- A. *Eight Escudos, no date or mint mark.*
- B. *Four Escudos, no date, Mexico City Mint.*
- C. *Two Escudos, 1714 Mexico City Mint.*
- D. *One Escudo, no date, Mexico City Mint.*



MAGNA GRAECIA

- H1 A hoard of silver drachms of the Hellenistic Kings of Cappadocia with the royal portrait on the obverse and Athena holding Nike on the reverse. Condition averages Fine or better:

*Ariarathes V (163-130 B.C.)
 Ariarathes VI (125-111 B.C.)
 Ariarathes VII (111-99 B.C.)
 Ariarathes VIII (c. 99 B.C.)
 Ariarathes IX (99-87 B.C.)
 Ariobarzanes I (95-62 B.C.)

\$15.00 each

Any three \$40.00



PARTHIAN EMPIRE

- H2 A hoard of lovely silver drachms depicting the Great King on the obverse and on the reverse a seated archer. These average Very Fine/Extra Fine in condition and the following monarchs are represented in the find:

Artabanus III (12-38 A.D.)
 Gotarzes II (39-52 A.D.)
 Vologases I (52-78 A.D.)
 *Vologases III (105-148 A.D.)

\$12.00 each

Any three \$32.50



BYZANTINE EMPIRE

- H3 A hoard of bronze Folles of the 9th Century A.D. found near Adana (Southeast Turkey). These are unusually nice for the period and grade nearly fine on the average.

The following Emperors are represented:

*Leo VI (886-912) R. 1873
 Romanus I (919-944) R. 1886
 Constantine VII (945-959) R. 1900

\$9.00 each

All three \$25.00



MEDIEVAL ENGLAND

- H4 A hoard of silver long cross pennies of Edward I and Edward II found at Loch Doon, Scotland in average condition:

Edward I (1272-1307)

Mints —

London, Canterbury, Durham, Bristol,
 Newcastle, Berwick, and Kingston

Edward II (1307-1327)

Mints —

*London, Canterbury, Bury-St. Edmunds,
 Durham

\$4.50 each

(specify king and mint)

Any three \$12.00

UNITED STATES PATTERN COINS

All coins in mint condition

- *U.S. 1. U.S. Gold Dollar, 1836, U.S. Government's first attempt at minting a \$1.00 Gold Piece, OBV: Liberty Cap radiated RX: 1 D within a circular plume, United States of America 1836 in ex., Judd 67
\$1200.00
- *U.S. 2. U.S. Half Dollar, 1838, Silver, OBV: Diad. Liberty Hd. L., 13 stars (6 pt) & 1838 in ex., RX: Spread Eagle face w/arrows and Olive Branch in claws, United States of America Half Dollar in ex., milled edge., Judd 72.
\$350.00
- *U.S. 3. U.S., Large Cent, 1854, Copper, OBV: Diad. Liberty Hd. L., 1854 below, RX: ONE CENT in Laurel wreath, United States of America in ex., Judd 160.
\$135.00
- *U.S. 4. U.S., "Ring" Dollar, 1852, Copper-Nickel, OBV: DOLLAR over Laurel wreath, RX: Fluted Center, United States of America 1852, Judd 148.
\$150.00
- U.S. 5. U.S., "Flying Eagle" Cent, 1856, undated, Copper-Nickel, OBV: Flying Eagle L., RX: ONE CENT within wreath of grain heads and fruit leaves, Judd 179.
\$1650.00
- *U.S. 6. U.S., "Flying Eagle" Cent, 1858, Copper-Nickel, OBV: Flying Eagle L., United States of America 1858 in ex., RX: ONE CENT within Laurel wreath, Judd 202.
\$225.00
- U.S. 7. U.S. "Flying Eagle" Cent, 1858, Copper-Nickel, OBV: Flying Eagle L., United States of America 1858 in ex., RX: ONE CENT within Oak Leaf wreath, Judd 203.
\$275.00
- U.S. 8. U.S., "Indian Head" Cent, 1858, Copper-Nickel, OBV: Indian Head L., United States of America 1858 in ex., RX: ONE CENT within Laurel wreath, Judd 208
\$375.00
- *U.S. 9. U.S., "Indian Head" Cent, 1858, Copper-Nickel, OBV: Indian Head L., United States of America 1858 in ex., RX: ONE CENT within Oak Leaf wreath, Judd 211.
\$235.00
- *U.S. 10. U.S., "Indian Head" Cent, 1858, Copper-Nickel, OBV: Indian Head L., United States of America 1858 in ex., RX: ONE CENT under shield within Oak Leaf wreath, Judd 212.
\$375.00
- *U.S. 11. U.S., "Indian Head" Cent, 1858, Copper-Nickel, OBV: Indian Head L., United States of America 1858 in ex., RX: ONE CENT within wreath of Grain Heads and Fruit Leaves, Judd 213.
\$400.00
- U.S. 12. U.S., "Indian Head" Cent, 1859, Copper-Nickel, OBV: Indian Head L., United States of America 1859 in ex., RX: ONE CENT under 1860 shield and within Oak Leaf wreath with arrows in ribbon tie, Judd 228.
\$275.00
- *U.S. 13. U.S., "Indian Head" Cent, 1863, Bronz, OBV: Indian Head L., United States of America 1863 in ex., RX: ONE CENT under 1860 shield within Oak Leaf wreath with Arrows in tie, Judd 29.
\$400.00
- *U.S. 14. U.S., "Indian Head" Cent, 1863, Copper-Nickel, Milled Edge, OBV: Indian Head L., United States of America 1863 in ex., RX: ONE CENT under 1860 shield within Oak Leaf wreath with arrows in tie, Judd 300.
\$400.00
- *U.S. 15. U.S., 50 cent piece, 1869, silver, Milled edge, OBV: Liberty Hd. w/Liberty cap and 2 stars R, Liberty ribbon in hear, ribbon below inscribed "In God We Trust", United States of America in ex., RX: 50 CENTS within wreath of Laurel branch and Oak branch R., 2 stars (6 pt) and STANDARD SILVER 1869 in ex., Judd 742.
\$120.00
- *U.S. 16. U.S., 50 Cent piece, 1869, Silver, Milled edge, OBV: Liberty Hd. Diad. w/Liberty band & Crown R. over banner inscribed "In God We Trust", United States of America in ex., RX: 50 CENTS within wreath of Laurel L. & Oak Leaves R., 2 stars (6 pt) & STANDARD SILVER 1869 in ex., Judd 748.
\$120.00
- *U.S. 17. U.S., "Longacre" Dollar, 1870, Silver, Plain edge, OBV: Liberty crowned seated on globe inscribed "LIBERTY" L., holds scepter with Liberty Cap, 13 Stars (6 pt) and 1870, in ex., RX: Shielded Spread Eagle holding Arrows R. & Laurel Branch L. over banner "In God We Trust" facing L., United States of America One Dol. in ex., Judd 1015.
\$500.00
- U.S. 18. U.S., "Longacre" 50 Cent piece, 1871, Silver, Milled edge, OBV: Crowned Liberty seated on globe inscribed "LIBERTY", facing L., holds sceptre with Liberty Cap, 1871 in ex., RX: 50 CENTS within a wreath of Grain Ears, Fruit Leaves & Flowers, STANDARD in ex., Judd 1105.
\$250.00
- *U.S. 19. U.S., Half Dollar, 1879, Silver, Milled edge, OBV: Liberty Hd. with Liberty band and grain ears in hair L., 13 Stars (6 pt) "In God We Trust", & 1879 in ex., RX: Spread Eagle L., holding Arrows R. & Olive Branch L. under E. PLURIBUS UNUM, United States of America Half Dollar in ex., *Famous Wash Lady Design*, Judd 1597.
\$1650.00
- *U.S. 20. U.S., Half Dollar, 1879, Silver, Milled edge, OBV: Capped Liberty Hd. L. with Liberty Band, Grain Ears, Ivy Leaves & Flowers in hair, 13 Stars (6 pt), E. PLURIBUS UNUM and 1879 in ex., RX: Spread Eagle L., holding Arrows R. & Olive Branch L. over inscription "In God We Trust", United States of America Half Dollar in ex., Judd 1599.
\$350.00
- *U.S. 21. U.S., "Ring" Cent, 1885, Silver, OBV: United States of America in ex., RX: ONE CENT, 1860 shield over Laurel Branches R. & L., Judd 1740.
\$275.00
- *U.S. 22. U.S., 1 Cent piece, 1896, nickel, OBV: Large Shield crossed with LIBERTY banner, Liberty Cap Staff and Eagle Staff behind, 13 Stars (6 pt) E. PLURIBUS UNUM 1896 in ex., RX: 1 CENT within single branch Laurel wreath, United States of America in ex., Judd 1767.
\$240.00
- *U.S. 23. U.S., 5 Cent piece, 1896, Nickel, OBV: Large Shield crossed with LIBERTY banner, Liberty Cap Staff & Eagle Staff behind, 13 Stars (6 pt) E. PLURIBUS UNUM 1896 in ex., RX: 5 CENTS within single branch Laurel wreath, United States of America in ex., Judd 1770.
\$175.00



US1



US2



US3



US4



US6



US9



US10



US11



US13



US14



US15



US16



US19



US20



US21



US22



US23



BEGINNERS' BARGAINS

GREEK COINS

BB1. Sicily. Mamertines. AE27. Zeus hd./Warrior to r. BMC 25.	VG	\$9.00
BB2. —, Panormus. AE10. Hd. of Demeter l./Prow. BMC 23	F	\$7.00
BB3. —, Syracuse. AE litra. Athena hd. l./Star and dolphins. BMC 287.	VG	\$9.00
BB4. —, Hiketas. AE22. Zeus hd. r./Eagle. BMC 468. Lovely VF, an excellent coin.		\$35.00
BB5. —, Hieron II. AE20. Hd. of Poseidon/Trident. S. 450.	VF	\$12.00
BB6. MACEDON. Alexander the Great. drachm. Herakles hd./Zeus.	F+	\$15.00
BB7. —, AE20. Herakles hd. r./Quiver and club. S. 547.	VF, rare thus	\$20.00
BB8. —, Orthagoreia. AE13. Apollo hd./Helmet. BMC 6.	VG	\$2.00
BB9. ILLYRICUM. Epidamnus. AR drachm. Cow and calf./Floral pattern. BMC 1.	F+	\$10.00
BB10. THRACE. Perinthus. AE25. Roman times. Hd. of Alexander r./Fortuna.	Fine	\$12.00
BB11. EUBOEIA. Histiaea. tetrobol. Hd. of Maenad r./Nymph on prow. BMC 36.	Fine	\$12.00
BB12. —, AE15. Maenad hd. r./Bull's head. BMC 29-33.	Scarce and VF	\$8.0
BB13. ATHENS. AE20 Athena hd. r./Owl in wreath. Well-patinated and VG.		\$6.00
BB14. ACHAEAN LEAGUE. Sparta. 1/2 dr. Zeus hd./Dioscuri caps. BMC 79.	VF/VF	\$25.00
BB15. BOSPORUS. Rescuporis VII. billon 4 dr. Hd. of king/Constantine hd. r.	VF	\$15.00
BB16. PONTUS. Amisus. AE28. Athena hd. r./Perseus stg. BMC 30-36.	VG	\$10.00
BB17. —, AE18. Gorgon hd. in Aegis/Nike.	Fair \$2.50 Fine	\$5.00
BB18. —, AE20. Hd. of Ares r./Quiver. Green patina.	VG	\$3.00
BB19. CARIA. Rhodes. 4th century B.C. diobol Helios/Rose, a beautiful coin.	VF	\$35.00
BB20. PHOENICIA. Aradus. AE15. Zeus hd./Galley. BMC 110. Fine, off center.		\$9.00
BB21. —, Tyre, shekel "30 pieces of silver." BMC 85v. Thick fabric.		\$50.00
BB22. —, half-shekel of the same type as above. BMC 240.	Rare and F+	\$50.00
BB23. —, a lot of three different bronze coins from Phoenicia.	VG-F	\$9.00
BB24. PERSIA. siglos of the fifth century B.C. Great King r./Incuse. c/m.	Fine	\$12.00
BB25. —, Sassanians. XUSRO II. dirhem. Bust of king r./Fire altar.	EF-FDC	\$15.00
BB26. —, Abbasid Governors of Tabaristan, similar to above. BMC XXIV.	EF	\$9.00

BB27. BACTRIA, Menander. drachm Bust of king l./Athena. BMC 37.	EF	\$15.00
BB28. —, Lysias. AE15 square. Herakles bust r./Elephant.	Rare but fair	\$5.00
BB29. JUDAEA, John Hyrcanus. Reifenberg 19.	VG	\$6.00
BB30. —, a lepton of my choice with a chart showing all Hebrew coins.	SPECIAL	\$15.00
BB31. —, Herod Agrippa I. Umbrella/3 ears of barley. R. 59.	VG	\$4.00
BB32. —, <i>PONTIUS PILATE</i> , lepton, either type; lituus or simpulum.	VG: SPECIAL	\$11.00
BB33. EGYPT, Ptolemy II. AE25. Zeus hd. r./Eagle. BMC 19.	VG	\$5.00
BB34. —, Ptolemy IV. AE20. a similar but smaller flan.	Fine	\$5.00
BB35. —, Cleopatra I. AE26. Hd. of Cleopatra as Isis r./Eagle	VF BMC 6.	\$16.00
BB36. —, Ptolemy XI, 4 dr. Hd. of Ptolemy r./Eagle. Svoronos Pl. 57, 15.	VF	\$20.00
BB37. —, Ptolemy XIII, a similar piece as above but struck on a laminated flan.		\$10.00
BB38. AXUM. Joel. AE13. Facing bust of king/Cross. Anzani 214.	F+, scarce	\$15.00

ROMAN COINS

BB39. Republic, denarius. 89 B.C. Hd. of Apollo r./Minerva in quadriga. Vibia 5.	VG	\$5.00
BB40. AUGUSTUS, den. Rx. SIGNIS RECEPTIS, buckler and standards.	Nearly Fine	\$22.50
BB41. —, AE27 of Antioch Hd. r./SC in wreath. Sear 444.	Fine/VF	\$9.00
BB42. —, AE26 of Nemausus. Hds. of Octavian and Agrippa/Crocodile.	Fine	\$15.00
BB43. CALIGULA, AE15 of Smyrna. Hd. of Caligula r./Crab. BMC 279.	Rare and Fine	\$25.00
BB44. CLAUDIUS, AE22 of Berytus in Phoenicia. Rx. Founder ploughing. BMC 72.	F+	\$25.00
BB45. AGRIPPINA, AE25 of Alexandria. Bust of Agrippina r./Bust of Euthenia r.	F+	\$16.00
BB46. NERO, billon 4 dr. of Alexandria. fair	\$5.00; F-VF	\$10.00; VF \$16.00
BB47. NERVA, den. Bust r./Aequitas. C. 6.	F+/VG	\$12.00
BB48. —, AE27 of Antioch. Hd. r./SC in wreath. Wruck 135.	Scarce and F+	\$13.00
BB49. TRAJAN, den. Bust r./Apollo stg. Rough surface but sharp detail.	VF	\$9.00
BB50. HADRIAN, 1/2 dr. from Cappadocia. Bust r./Victory r. Sydenham 255.	EF/F	\$19.00
BB51. ANTONINUS PIUS, a sestertius of my choice in VG.	SPECIAL	\$5.00
BB52. FAUSTINA, dupondius. Bust r./Vesta. C. 99. Nice VF, a lovely coin.		\$40.00

- BB53. MARCUS AURELIUS, denarius with Aurelius as ARMENIACVS. VF \$20.00
- BB54. —, a sestertius of my choice in VG \$6.00
- BB55. LUCIUS VERUS, sest. Bare hd. r./2 kings stg. C. 36. F/VG \$17.00
- BB56. COMMODUS, sest. Laur. hd. r./Victory to r. Fair \$7.00
- BB57. SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS, sest. Hd. r./Cybele stg. r. Fair \$7.00
- BB58. JULIA DOMNA, sest. Bust r./Venus stg. S. 1758. Fine and scarce \$15.00
- BB59. CARACALLA, AE22 of Alexandria in the Troas. Rx. Wolf & twins. BMC 107. F+ \$25.00
- BB60. GETA, sest. Bust r./Geta by suit of armor. RIC 113a. Rare but fair \$9.00
- BB61. MACRINUS, AE26 from Gabala in Seleucis. Rx. Tyche std. 1. BMC 20. VF \$30.00
- BB62. JULIA SOAEMIAS, AE17 from Samos. Bust r./Artemis stg. Ex. Lockett Coll. F+ \$19.00
- BB63. SEVERUS ALEXANDER, sest. Bust r./Fortuna stg. Found in Libya. Rough F \$7.50
- BB64. JULIA MAMAEA, den. Rx. Vesta. C. 81. A lovely VF coin. \$12.00
- BB65. —, sest. Bust r./Venus stg. C. 74. Nearly fine, also from a Libyan find. \$9.00
- BB66. GORDIAN III, a sestertius of my choice, nearly VF, an exceptional buy at \$10.00
- BB67. OTACILIA SEVERA, sestertius. Rx. Pietas. RIC 204. VF \$25.00
- BB68. GALLIENUS, AE ant. an average specimen of my choice. \$3.00
- BB69. SALONINA, ant. Rx. Salonina and Gallienus. C. 31. Nearly VF \$8.00
- BB70. CLAUDIUS II, my choice of a Barbarous Radiate, from an English hoard. VG-F \$2.00
- BB71. TETRICUS I, my choice of a similar Barbarous Radiate, same hoard. VG-F \$3.00
- BB72. MAXIMIANUS, follis, Rx. Genius stg. VG \$3.00
F-VF \$8.00; VF-EF \$12.00; EF \$17.50
- BB73. LICINIUS II, AE3. Rx. camp gate. Fair \$1.00
- BB74. CONSTANTINE I, AE4. Commemorative. Rx. Victory on prow. S. 3790. VF+ \$2.50
- BB75. DELMATIUS, AE3/4. Bust r./Two soldiers stg. C. 4-10. Rare and F-VF \$15.00
- BB76. CONSTANS, AE4. Bust r./similar to above. C. 76. EF SPECIAL \$1.50
- BB77. CONSTANTINE II, AE3, similar to above. F \$1.00; VF-EF \$5.00
- BB78. CONSTANTINUS II, AE4, similar obverse. Rx. Soldier spearing foe. F \$2.00
- BB79. MAGNENTIUS, AE centenialis. Bust r./Two Victories. C. 68. EF \$15.00
- BB80. VALENTINIAN II, AE2. Helmeted bust r./Valentinian in galley. C. 22. F \$12.00
- BB81. EUDOCIA, AE4. Bust r./Victory std. Sear 4140. Fine and scarce \$13.00

ANTIQUITIES

Roman Glass and Terra Cotta

- *A39. SYRIA, 1st-3rd cent. A.D. Two-handled glass jar of yellowish green body with blue-green handles. A very graceful piece in perfect condition. 10.5 cm x 6 cm. \$150.00
- *A40. —, Single handled glass pitcher of very nice mottled iridescence. The handle, neck ring and base are of emerald green color. Perfect, 11.4 cm x 4 cm. \$200.00
- *A41. —, Two-handled jar of lovely purplish rainbow iridescence. A most desirable collector piece. Perfect 6 cm x 7 cm. \$175.00
- *A42. —, 3rd-4th century A.D. A terra cotta bust of a child wearing a Phrygian cap. Orange-brown mottled color. A perfect specimen. 17 cm x 8.5 cm. \$95.00
- *A43. —, Tall green bottle with spiral thread decoration. A delicate and perfect piece. 11 cm x 4 cm. \$80.00
- *A44. —, Alabastron with rainbow iridescent silver thread decoration. A most unusual and perfect piece. 10.5 cm x 5.5 cm. \$195.00
- *A45. —, Mold formed, light green-brown bottle with "pressed" geometric pattern. A fine piece in perfect condition. 9.5 cm x 6.5 cm. \$100.00
- *A46. —, Yellow-green drinking glass, mold-blown. Perfect. 9.5 cm x 8.5 cm. \$95.00
- *A47. —, Light green, two-handled bottle, iridescent and perfect. 10 cm x 11.5 cm. \$175.00

MISCELLANEOUS ANTIQUITIES

- *A48. LURISTAN, c. 800 B.C. Whetstone with bronze socket in the form of a crouching ibex. The original chain and holder are still attached. A very unusual specimen in perfect condition. 24 cm x 4 cm. \$300.00
- *A49. AFRICA, Ashanti gold weight in the shape of a chair. (47.8 gm) See Plass, AFRICAN MINIA-TURES, GOLDWEIGHTS OF THE ASHANTIS, p. 119 for a similar specimen. 6 cm x 3.5 cm x 2.5 cm. \$100.00
- *A50. ROME, c. 250 A.D. Bronze oil lamp in the shape of a mouse. Lovely green-gray patina. Most unusual, fine condition. 8.5 cm x 3 cm. \$400.00
- *A51. —, a pair of matched dice, found in an Egyptian site of the Roman occupation. 8 mm square. \$50.00
- *A52. DUTCH boxed scales. Dated 1657 and made by Roelov Vander Shure of Amsterdam. The gold weights are in recesses and the scale has one round and one triangular pan. There are no weights missing which is in itself very rare. Even the sliding extra panel of weights is complete. The top lid has a Florentine etched design. See Kisch, SCALES AND WEIGHTS, p. 134 for a similar scale. 15.5 cm x 8.5 cm. x 3 cm. A beautiful scales. \$500.00



A39



A40



A41



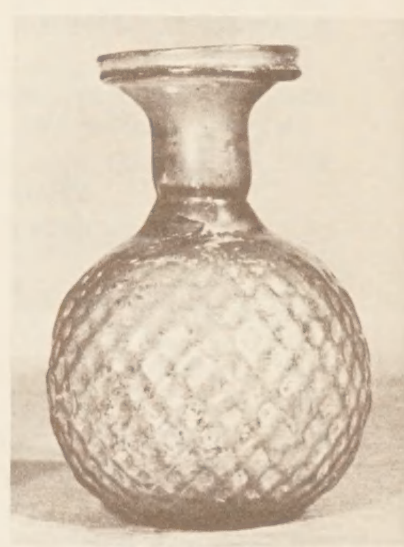
A42



A43



A44



A45



A46



A47



A48



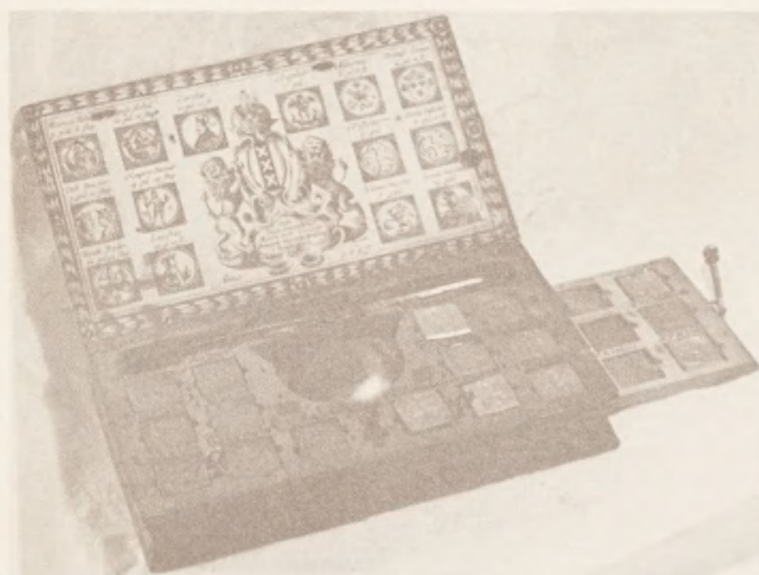
A50



A49



A51



A52

NUMISMATIC NOTES AND MONOGRAMS

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>B57. Adelson: Light Weight Solidi and Byzantine Trade During the Sixth and Seventh Centuries. NNM 138. 1957. 187 pp. 14 pl.* \$6.00</p> <p>B58. Belden, Bauman: A Mint in New York. 40 pp. 4 pl. 1930. NNM 45.* \$3.00</p> <p>B59. Bellinger: Two Hoards of Attic Bronze Coins. 14 pp. 2 pl. 1930 NNM 42. * \$1.50</p> <p>B60. Bellinger: Victory as a Coin Type. 68 pp. 13 pl. 1962. NNM 149. * \$4.50</p> <p>B61. Boyce: Festal and Dated Coins of the Roman Empire: Four Papers. 1965. 102 pp. 15 pl. NNM 153. * \$5.00</p> <p>B62. Caley: Chemical Composition of Parthian Coins. 1955. 104 pp. NNM 129.* \$3.50</p> <p>B63. Cox: The Caparelli Hoard. 1930. 17 pp. 2 pl. NNM 43.* \$2.00</p> <p>B64. Cox, Dorothy H.: The Tripolis Hoard of French Seignorial and Crusader's Coins. 61 pp. 8 pl. 1933. NNM 59.* \$2.50</p> <p>B65. Fagerlie: Late Roman and Byzantine Solidi Found in Sweden and Denmark. 1967. 212 pp. 33 pl. NNM 157.* \$6.00</p> <p>B66. Frye: Notes on the Early Coinage of Transoxiana. 49 pp. 1 pl. NNM 113.* \$4.00</p> <p>B67. Levi: Barbarians on Roman Imperial Coins and Sculpture. 1952. 56 pp. 17 pl. NNM 123.* \$5.00</p> <p>B68. Miles: Excavation Coins from the Persepolis Region. 1959. 124 pp. 21 pl. NNM 143.* \$6.00</p> <p>B69. —, Contributions to Arabic Metrology. 1963. 64 pp. 11 pl. NNM 150.* \$5.00</p> | <p>B70. Newell. Octobols of Histiaeae. 1921. 25 pp. 2 pl. NNM 2.* \$4.00</p> <p>B71. —, Some Unpublished Coins of Eastern Dynasts. 1926. 21 pp. 2 pl. NNM 30.* \$2.50</p> <p>B72. Newman: Coinage for Colonial Virginia. 1956. 56 pp. 6 pl. NNM 135.* \$3.00</p> <p>B73. —, The Secret of the Good Samaritan Shilling. 1959. 71 pp. 9 pl. NNM 142.* \$4.00</p> <p>B74. Noe: A Bibliography of Greek Coin Hoard. 1925. 275 pp. NNM 25.* \$3.50</p> <p>B75. —, The Pine Tree Coinage of Massachusetts. 1952. 48 pp. 11 pl. NNM 125.* \$5.00</p> <p>B76. Ravel: Corinthian Hoards. 1932. 27 pp. 3 pl. NNM 52.* \$3.50</p> <p>B77. Ravel: The "Colts" of Ambracia. 1928. 180 pp. 19 pl. NNM 37.* \$5.00</p> <p>B78. Robinson: A Hoard of Silver Coins from Carystus. 1952. 62 pp. 6 pl. NNM 124.* \$4.00</p> <p>B79. Scott, Kenneth: Counterfeiting in Colonial Pennsylvania. 168 pp. 1955. NNM 132.* \$5.00</p> <p>B80. Tomasini: The Barbaric Tremissis in Spain and Southern France — Anastasius to Leovigild. 1964. 302 pp. 35 pl. NNM 152.* \$9.00</p> <p>B81. Torrey: Gold Coins of Khokand and Bukhara. 1950. 37 pp. 1 pl. NNM 17.* \$3.50</p> <p>B82. Williams: The Confederate Coinage of the Arcadians in the Fifth Century B.C. 1965. 141 pp. 14 pl. NNM 155.* \$6.00</p> |
|--|--|

SCOTT'S ENCYCLOPEDIA OF U.S. COINS

- B83. "Scott's Comprehensive Catalogue and Encyclopedia of U.S. Coins" has just been released by the publisher. Written by noted numismatist Don Taxay, this 400+ page hardcover book gives specialized information on all aspects of U.S. coins, including territorials, commemoratives, patterns, colonial issues, and all regular issues. Detailed research information concerning rarity of extant specimens, reasons for minting, etc. are presented for the first time. \$15.00

U.S. PATTERNS

- B84. New 4th edition by Dr. J. Hewitt Judd. This large hardbound book illustrates and describes over 1,000 different pattern coins issued from 1792 to the 20th century. You'll read about Gobrecht dollars, the 1856 flying eagle cent, the \$4 "stellas," and about many, many more fascinating issues.
- The book gives the reason behind our coinage designs — and is valuable for the material it contains, even if you are not a collector of pattern coins. In just about every "10 Best Books About American Coins" survey ever made, this book has been included. \$10.00